

ARMY TAKES CHARGE

GEN. FUNSTON'S BRIGADE RELIEVES MARINES VERA CRUZ

SOLDIERS POLICE CITY

March of the Brown Clothed Regulars Looked on With Amazement by Natives While Americans Greet Their Countrymen With Shouts of Hearty Welcome.

The task of guarding the city of Vera Cruz and its environs was taken over from the navy Thursday by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the Fifth Infantry brigade of the United States army. While martial law still continues in force the actual municipal government is being conducted by Robert J. Kerr, American civil governor, who has enlisted the aid of Mexican civilians to act under his guidance and in accordance with Mexican laws.

After a morning enlivened by the marching to and fro of large bodies of American soldiers, sailors and marines, the city resumed its normal and somewhat sleepy daily life. The evening, however, was made gay by outdoor dinner parties at the cafes and restaurants, accompanied by music and sometimes by dancing.

The American troops began their disembarkment from the transports at an early hour in the morning. Before noon all had marched to their posts in various parts of the city and outlying suburbs.

As the various detachments swung into the streets, their flags flying and with bands playing martial airs leading them, the natives appeared on their balconies or came out on the sidewalks and gazed with undisguised wonder at the solid ranks of brown clothed men. The people also seemed to marvel at the precision of the American soldiers' movements and their sturdy appearance.

Many American civilians who had been taking their breakfast outdoors left their tables and watched with pride the passing of the newly arrived troops, shouting volleys of hurrahs and waving hats or handkerchiefs at them. Shortly after the last of the troops had passed through the streets of the city, Brig. Gen. Funston, with several aides, drove by in a carriage and was greeted with an outburst of applause.

When the men had taken up their stations and the reports had been received by Brig. Gen. Funston, official calls were exchanged between Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Gov. Robert J. Kerr and Brig. Gen. Funston. Later in the day an order was issued by Rear Admiral Fletcher, who had been in command of operations ashore since the landing of the American naval forces, covering the whole of the events since the taking of Vera Cruz and read as follows:

"The naval forces occupying the city of Vera Cruz will at 2 p. m., April 30, 1914, withdraw and turn the command of the city over to the United States army.

"The navy landed at 11 o'clock a. m., April 21, 1914. From shortly after their landing our men were under an almost continual fire until 8:30 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd.

"At that time, when all organized authority in the city of Vera Cruz had ceased to exist, the order was given to advance through the city.

"The brigade, under the command of Capt. William R. Rush of the U. S. N., had to fight its way from street to street against a stubborn rifle fire from house tops, windows, steeples, and from places of concealment in all parts of the city. At 11 o'clock a. m. the city was in possession of the brigade.

"The splendid advance of our men in the morning after being under fire all night was deserving of the highest praise, and the accurate and timely gun fire of the Chester and Prairie and the San Francisco in the harbor showed effective cooperation ashore and afloat.

"The praiseworthy conduct of our men in establishing and maintaining good order and restoring confidence among the inhabitants of the city after the fighting reflects the greatest credit upon the discipline and resourcefulness of the men of the navy and the marine corps.

"In nine days work the city of Vera Cruz was occupied by the navy, lawlessness and disorder were suppressed, 11,000 fire arms were taken in possession and a line of defenses established around the city against an army threatening to recapture it.

"Business has been restored and normal conditions restored. The municipal government of the city has been reestablished under the control of its people and a civil government formed to carry out the laws of the State and of the federal government.

"All preparations were made during time for the landing of the army and for the relief and withdrawal of our forces. The officers and men of the naval forces deserve the highest commendation for having done this work completely and having done it well.

"The highest honor is due to those who gave their lives in the service of their country.

"In withdrawing my commands from Vera Cruz I wish to extend to the officers and men who took part in its occupation my deepest appreciation of their gallant conduct and support.

"In turning over work over to the army, the navy extends its best wishes and good will."

CLEMENT FOUND GUILTY

GIRL GOES FREE BY VERDICT OF BABY MURDER TRIAL.

Spartanburg Case Ends With the Conviction of the Man and the Release of the Woman.

"Clyde Clement guilty with recommendation to mercy; Fleda Pendleton not guilty" was the verdict of the Spartanburg jury in the case against Clyde Cal. Clement and Laura Fleda Pendleton, charged with the murder of the two-months-old infant, Virginia Virl, alleged to have been their daughter, who was drowned in White's mill pond at Lawson's Fork at Spartanburg on the night of January 30. The indictment was returned when the verdict was announced there was a demonstration in the crowded court room. Many of those present cheered and clapped their hands. When the jury filed in young Clement straightened up, his muscles tightened and his face whitened. When he heard his fate, he fell over on the breast of his aged mother weeping. The Pendleton girl retained her composure, and when the verdict was announced, she sank into her chair as if relieved of a great strain.

In her testimony the girl admitted that she accompanied Clement to the mill pond on the night of January 30, but she denied that she knew what was to be the fate of the baby. She claimed that she came from Greenville to Spartanburg under the supposition that she was to marry Clement, and that he was taking her to a boarding house.

Clement in his testimony asserted that he accompanied the girl to Lawson's Fork, but he was under the opinion that they were to discuss their predicament. He testified that the Pendleton girl suddenly threw the baby over the side of the bridge before he could stop her.

The body of the infant was discovered on the morning of January 31, by "Buck" Seay, the miller, and the girl and Clement were arrested almost simultaneously on February 3, the former in a Spartanburg boarding house and the latter as he was near the North Carolina line on his way home.

PROPOSAL OF MEDIATORS.

Ask Carranza and Huerta to Resign Their Positions.

At El Paso, Texas, Robert Pesquiera, diplomatic representative of Gen. Carranza, announced Friday that he had received information from the confidential agent of the Mexican rebels in Washington as to the plans which the Argentine-Brazil-Chile mediators would propose as a basis for the settlement of the present inter-inecine war between the two opposing Mexican factions. The scope of the inquiry which originally had concerned itself only with the relations existing between Huerta and the United States has now been widened considerably, and seeks to include, if possible, a settlement of the entire Mexican situation.

According to this information the mediators will propose a commission form of government for Mexico, until an election can be held for a new president. It is planned to request the resignation both of Carranza and of Huerta, and to leave the entire control of the government in the hands of five commissioners, who will continue in authority until after the election can be held. After the election the regularly nominated president will assume his office, ruling it is hoped over a united Mexico.

This program includes the absolute cessation of all hostilities on both sides, either between the Mexicans themselves or between Huerta and the United States. The commission of five men, acting together with representatives from the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States, are in control of the election, with full powers to see that absolutely fairness and impartiality is maintained by the partisans on all sides.

DEMANDS FAIR TRIAL.

Brazilian Minister Hands U. S. Protest to President Huerta.

At Mexico City, the Brazilian minister early Friday morning made a formal demand upon President Huerta and the Mexican government that Edward Ryan, the American Red Cross physician, who has been reported arrested at Seacatecas and sentenced to die as a spy Saturday morning must be granted a full and fair trial. The demand was made to Foreign Minister Rojas, who replied that he would investigate the case immediately. The Brazilian minister warned the representative of the Huertan government that any lack of justice towards the accused American would result in serious complications.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Sales, in the southern part of Brooks county, Ga., was burned to death Thursday while alone in the house. Her mother was in the garden near the house.

Recover Big Prize.

A lone bandit Wednesday robbed a bank at Willis, Tex., and escaped with four thousand dollars. He was later caught and the money recovered.

Dies From Own Wounds.

At Savannah, Ga., Lawrence Altman, twenty-two, son of a wealthy Jacksonville family, died Friday from a gunshot wound inflicted three days ago with suicidal intent.

STANDS ON RECORD

WHAT SENATOR SMITH HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR FARMERS

SUMMARY OF HIS ACTS

The Farmers of This State Should Study Well His Record Before Retiring Him—Stands Flatfooted Upon Record in His Claim for Re-election.

Below is given an account of the things which Senator Smith has done for the farmers since he has been in the Senate. He is in heartiest accord with the administration and is favorably regarded by his colleagues in the Senate.

Investigation of Cotton Pool.

On April 29, 1910, Senator Smith introduced the following resolution in the Senate, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the attorney general be, and he is hereby directed to inquire fully as to the names of the party or parties or corporations that sold the cotton alleged to have been bought by a pool of purchasers who are now under investigation by the Department of Justice, and at what price these parties sold this cotton, and whether or not they owned the cotton at the time of the sale thereof, and the price of spot cotton in the South on the date of making of these contracts, or the sale of these contracts, and to report the same at the earliest possible moment to the Senate."

The history of this case is well remembered. The government instituted a suit against Messrs. Browne, Hayne, Patten, and others, who were alleged to have entered into a pool to put up the price of cotton. Senator Smith's complaint was that the government was using its power to break the pool, and thereby depress the price of cotton, while it had never taken any steps to prosecute parties engaged in efforts to lower the price of cotton. In other words, he contended that the government was endeavoring to use its power in the interest of the speculators and against the interest of the farmers. It is noticeable that since Senator Smith directed public attention to the matter, and criticized the government's policy so severely, there has not been a single systematic effort on the part of the speculators to depress the price of cotton, as had been the case almost every year before he entered the Senate.

Cotton Statistics for Farmers.

On December 11, 1911, Senator Smith introduced the following joint resolution:

"Resolved, That the Director of the Census Bureau be, and he is hereby, authorized an directed to collect and publish in connection with the ginners' report of cotton production provided for in section 9 of an Act of Congress, entitled 'An act to provide for a permanent census office,' approved March 6, 1902, statistics of the number of bales of cotton consumed in manufacturing, regardless of their character, the number of bales owned by such manufacturers, and the number of bales exported. The statistics shall be collected and published in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations, as the ginners' reports are collected and published, except that the statistics herein provided for shall be collected and published monthly, and during the month when the Census Bureau publishes ginners' reports. The statistics herein provided for shall be published at the same time and in the same manner that the monthly ginners' reports are published."

The resolution passed the Senate and went to the House, where it was incorporated in the Agricultural Appropriation bill of that year, and it is now the law of the land.

The object, of course, was to furnish the farmers statistics as to the amount of cotton in sight, so that they might judge as to the advisability of holding cotton or selling. Before the law was enacted the government had been collecting statistics on only one side of the market. The manufacturers and dealers had been benefited by it, but there had been no effort to collect and disseminate information as to the amount of cotton on hand, etc. Senator Smith believed that the facts on both sides of the market should be given equal publicity, and he secured the necessary legislation.

More Accurate Reports Upon Cotton. In July, 1911, the Department of Agriculture issued a preliminary statement as to the condition of the cotton crop. In the opinion of Senator Smith this statement or estimate was contrary to law.

Sensor Smith immediately attacked the department's estimate, and on August 12, 1911, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and is hereby instructed to furnish the Senate detailed information as to the methods employed in obtaining a report on the condition of the growing cotton crop, the persons employed in obtaining such information, their names and post office addresses by states;

"Also the classes into which these reporting agents are sub-divided; "Also, all information as to the methods employed in arriving at an estimate of the probable yield of the cotton crop from the growing crops;

"Also, the methods employed in arriving at the increase or decrease in acreage planted in cotton from year to year."

Sensor Smith accomplished what he set out to do. By directing public attention to these loose and inaccurate methods he brought about

a change and an improvement in the department's methods of gathering and disseminating information as to the cotton crop. The estimate issued by the department that year was calculated to depress the price of cotton, if it was not so intended, but Senator Smith's prompt action in challenging the Department to explain how it got its figures, prevented the expected break and held the price up. This is conceded by all. This one act alone saved the farmers of the South many millions of dollars in that single year, and it insured more correct figures being issued by the department thereafter.

Spinning Values of Cotton.

For a long time Senator Smith has had an idea that the difference in the actual values of the different grades of cotton was not as great as differences arbitrarily fixed by the cotton exchanges and enforced in the interior markets of the South. He secured in the agricultural appropriation bill of March 4, 1913, an appropriation for the purpose of testing the tensile strength, bleaching quality, waste, etc., of the various grades of cotton. This test has recently been completed and the result, while startling, fully proves Senator Smith's contention. The report shows that the actual difference in commercial value between the grades of the government standards is almost negligible. For instance, during the past season the trade made a difference of \$15 a bale between good ordinary and middling grades. The test shows the actual difference to be less than \$5. The same holds true approximately from middling fair to good ordinary. These tests were full and fair and were made by the government at Clemson college and Danville, Va., and there is no question as to the accuracy of the report made.

It is not perfectly clear that by this arbitrary ruling of the exchanges the farmers of the South have been robbed of millions of dollars every year.

Sensor Smith has secured an amendment to the present agricultural bill of \$100,000 to provide every shipping point in the South with a set of government standard grades of cotton together with a set of the yarns. When this is done the farmers can no longer be robbed as they have been in the past. Senator Smith's work along this line is going to revolutionize the selling of cotton in the interior markets of the South. The members of the exchanges and the speculators know this, and that is why they are all fighting him.

Inquiry as to Prices of Fertilizers. In the early part of 1913 there was a sharp advance in the price of commercial fertilizers, particularly ammoniates and nitrates. On March 1, 1913, Senator Smith introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the Bureau of Corporations, be, and is hereby, directed to investigate the causes of the advance in price of ammoniates and nitrates used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, and report the findings to the Senate at the earliest practicable time."

At the time this pamphlet goes to press the investigation has not been completed. Officials of the bureau say, in effect, that the investigation has covered a much wider range than they had anticipated, but that they hope to have it completed and their report made public during the present summer. It is worthy of note, however, that there has been a marked decrease in the price of nitrates since the investigation was started, the reduction amounting to as much as \$12 per ton. The saving to the farmers on this item alone can be readily calculated.

Cotton Bagging and Ties.

Farmers and merchants throughout the South will recall the sudden increase in the price of bagging and ties last year. On July 15, 1913, Senator Smith introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and is hereby, directed to investigate the recent advance in price of bagging and ties used in baling cotton, also the advance in price of ties used in banding or baling cotton, and to report to the Senate at the earliest possible time the cause, or causes, for said advance."

The investigation was at once started, and the report was made to the Senate on October 20, 1913. (Senate Document No. 213, 63rd Congress, First Session.)

Believes in White Supremacy.

Like every other Southern white man, Senator Smith believes in white supremacy and the complete segregation of the white and colored races. The Democratic party came into full control of the government on March 4, 1913. Immediately upon the convening of the special session of Congress, Senator Smith introduced two bills, one to repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal constitution, which give negroes the right to vote, and the other was to provide separate sleeping cars for white and colored passengers in interstate commerce. Neither bill has been acted on yet, owing to the great press of other matters, but Senator Smith has been pressing both of them and confidently expects to get action on them during the present Congress.

Extension of Credit to Farmers. The new banking and currency law, passed by the Democratic Congress and approved December 23, 1913, contains this clause:

"Provided, That notes, drafts, and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes, or based on live stock, and having a maturity not exceeding six months, may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the federal reserve bank, to be ascertained and fixed by the Federal Reserve Board."

farmers for six months—long enough for them to make a crop, or to hold it for higher prices if they see fit to do so—credit with the National Banks. It puts farmers' notes on the same parity with notes or merchants or manufacturers, something that no currency law in the history of this country has ever done. Could any legislation by the federal congress be of greater or more direct benefit to the farmers and those whose prosperity depends on the prosperity of the farmers?

Sensor Smith alone is entitled to the credit for this legislation. Here is the proof: When the currency bill came from the House it did not have this clause for the farmers. Senator Smith saw the defect and at once went to work in an effort to have it remedied. He made a speech in the Senate, explaining what he wanted and why it was needed. There was considerable opposition to it, and the committee on banking and currency failed to act. Senator Smith then circulated a call for a caucus of Democratic senators. The caucus was held, and after a hard fight the committee was instructed to write the provision in the bill. This was done the next day. The bill passed the Senate, the amendment was accepted by the House, and it is now the law of the land. Senator Smith alone is entitled to the credit for this, and the call for the caucus, written in his hand and signed by Democratic senators, is abundant proof.

Regulation of Cotton Exchanges.

Sensor Smith has for a long time contended that in selling cotton for future delivery the seller should specify the grade or grades proposed to be delivered. He is emphatically opposed to the cotton future business, as it has been conducted for so long, taking the position that that kind of business was robbery pure and simple. He introduced a bill to correct this evil in the last Congress. He re-introduced the bill in this Congress, and made a strong fight for it. It passed the Senate on March 28, and it is conceded that it will pass the House and become a law. No more important legislation for the South has been enacted in Congress since the civil war. It means an end to the unfair speculation in cotton, by which gamblers have been able to raise or lower prices at will, and by which they have robbed the people of the South, farmers and manufacturers alike, of millions of dollars. It means putting the cotton market absolutely on the basis of supply and demand. It means that the farmers will be able to get the real value of their cotton, and no less, when they go to sell, and it means that the manufacturers will be able to base the price of their goods on the value of spot cotton, and not take chances on the price that the gamblers may fix for some date in the future. This is constructive legislation, of the most valuable kind.

Asks for Re-election Upon Record.

Sensor Smith has devoted all of his time and talents to his duties in the Senate. He has not been involved in factionalism; he has tried to be a senator for all of the people and not for a part of the people. He has tried to serve all the people to the best of his ability; he has never stopped to inquire whether a man was his "friend" or his "enemy," or whether a man had voted for him or not. The results he has obtained for his State have justified his course, for he has more and better legislation to his credit than any senator has ever secured in the same length of service.

Sensor Smith is seeking re-election on his record. The issue in this campaign is plain. His record is good—more than that, it is a better record than any other senator has ever made in so short a time. He and his friends are content to say that his record entitles him to re-election.

Any other candidate who enters the race will be prompted mainly by personal ambition; though, of course, due credit is given every candidate for a sincere desire to be of service to the people. But Senator Smith has been tried and proven to be true; any other candidate must of necessity be judged by his promises. No other candidates can promise to make any better senator than Senator Smith has made, and there would be the risk that he would not be as good. The issue, then, is whether a good man shall be retained in the public service, or whether the personal ambition—for it is nothing more than that—of a new and untried man shall be gratified. The office belongs to the people—they are the judges, and it is for them to decide.

It is respectfully submitted that Senator Smith is entitled to re-election, and that the people are entitled to a continuance of his services. He has made good as senator. During the first four years of his service the Republicans were in control of the Senate, as has been stated, and it was not to be expected that any Democratic senator could exert much influence, yet under these conditions he has made his mark—he has left his impress upon the laws of his country. No senator has more constructive legislation to his credit during his first term of service. His work has been of a practical, intelligent kind—it is of the kind that every man can understand, and it is bound to be beneficial. Now that the Democrats have come into control of the government he has taken high rank. He is a straight Democrat, and he stands well with his colleagues. He was among those who battled hardest for tariff reform and for currency reform, and he is giving cordial and able support to the other policies of the Democratic administration. The people better respect him ever before, and it is most respectfully submitted that it would be a mistake on the part of the people to retire him at this time, when he is just coming into his full measure of usefulness.

INCLUDES REBELS

GENERAL CARRANZA ALSO ACCEPTS OFFER OF MEDIATION

TAKES ON WIDE SCOPE

Movement for Peaceful Solution of Present Mexican Difficulty Assumes Large Proportions—Mediators Request Armistice Between Huerta and United States.

The scope of mediation plans for the settlement of the Mexican crisis was suddenly broadened Wednesday night so as to include the entire range of Mexican affairs—not alone the critical issue between the United States and the Huerta regime, but also the conflict between the elements of northern and southern Mexico, which have rent the republic for many months.

This signal enlargement of the mediation program followed the receipt late Wednesday of a formal acceptance by Gen. Carranza, chief of the Constitutionalists, of the principle of mediation, as proposed by the ambassador from Brazil and the ministers from Argentina and Chile.

Already the United States and Gen. Huerta had formally accepted the good offices of these South American envoys and now, as a further step, Gen. Carranza has been brought into the deliberation, so as to draw every element and faction within the range of any settlement which may be attained.

Earlier Wednesday the mediators made another decisive move, in asking the United States and Gen. Huerta to agree to an armistice, by which all aggressive military movements would be suspended pending the outcome of the negotiations. The mediators confidently expect both sides to accept the armistice proposal.

A separate proposal for an armistice as between Huerta and Carranza also will be made, and with its acceptance all of the warring elements throughout Mexico, as well as the American forces, would maintain a military status quo. The American government in its formal reply to the armistice proposal will stipulate expressly that any untoward act toward Americans will be regarded as an infraction of the armistice.

Constitutionalists at Washington Thursday drew attention to the language of the note from Gen. Carranza, as not accepting any offer to solve the difference between himself and Gen. Huerta, but merely to listen to proposals which would solve difficulties between the United States and Mexico. In the note from the envoys to Carranza they extended "an offer of our good offices to all parties at interest in the problem of the pacification of Mexico and the adjustment of the differences between Mexico and the United States". The Carranza reply thanked the mediators for their effort to solve "the differences between Mexico and the United States."

Asked what differences existed between the United States and Mexico in which Gen. Carranza could have a part, local Constitutionalists recalled Carranza's recent note to the American government in which he pointed out that demands for reparation as a result of the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico and other offenses should properly be addressed to him as the constitutional president of Mexico.

Upon whether or not Gen. Carranza accepts any proposal for any armistice as between himself and Gen. Huerta depends the limitation for the present of the field of the diplomats at work on the whole Mexican problem. Should Carranza refuse to accept any armistice with Huerta, the work of the diplomats, it is realized, would be confined solely of settling differences between the United States and Mexico, though they by no means have given up the idea of solving the whole Mexican problem.

The South American envoys were in session throughout the day. During the evening the envoys individually conferred with their colleagues in the diplomatic corps from Central and South America. This emphasis of what the mediators have been seeking—a purely American settlement of a crisis which affects the political integrity of all Spanish America.

The patriotic unity of all Mexico and all Spanish America was expected to give a signal evidence to the world at large, and particularly to Europe, of what the American republics could do for the tranquility of the western hemisphere at a time of supreme crisis.

FIND MANY BODIES.

Rescuers in West Virginia Mine Reach Dead Bodies.

At Eccles, West Va., Thursday, the rescuing party at work in the ruins of the New River Collieries Company, which was destroyed by fire, resulting from an explosion which took place Tuesday reached the bottom of the shaft in the morning. No sign of life was evident and the huge pile of bodies found in heaps at the bottom gave mute evidence of the courage struggle of the miners for their lives when they discovered that their escape had been cut off by the sweeping flames. It is now certain that one hundred and eighty-seven are dead.

Take Marines From Georgetown.

The scout cruiser Tacoma which left Charleston for Mexico Wednesday took aboard 75 men at Georgetown.

WOULD HELP FARMERS

CLINKSCALES REPLIES TO SOME QUESTIONS ASKED HIM.

If Farmers Want Warehouse They Should Have It—Thinks Landlord Should Have First Claim to Crops.

The following communication addressed to The News and Courier gives some light on the position of Hon. John G. Clinkscales, in his race for governor:

"Some people contend that there is no place in South Carolina politics for a scholar and a gentleman, and it is argued with some degree of plausibility that one who has followed the placid paths of literature for a number of years would be entirely ignorant with respect to the practical needs of a people who to a very large extent follow the pursuit of agriculture.

"With this in view, I recently directed a number of written inquiries to the Hon. John G. Clinkscales, who is a candidate for governor of our State, the substance of my inquiries being about as follows, to wit:

"1. If elected governor, would your mind be open to reason and legitimate argument, with respect to any proposed legislation which would affect favorably the agricultural interests of South Carolina?

"2. If elected governor and it should appear that there is a general desire and demand among the farmers of South Carolina for a State warehouse system for the purpose of storing cotton and other produce and controlling the price of same, would you favor such legislation?

"3. If elected governor and in view of the recent acrobatic decision of our State supreme court in the matter of Nexsen vs. Ward, would you favor legislation giving a farmer a prior and preferred lien for advances made to a tenant, as against any and all subsequent creditors?

"For the benefit of the voters of South Carolina, I beg to request that you publish the enclosed reply of the Hon. John G. Clinkscales to the above inquiries, along with this statement from myself. Yours truly, "J. J. Canterbury."

"Summerton, S. C., April 27, 1914."

"Spartanburg, S. C., April 17, 1914. "Mr. J. J. Canterbury, Summerton, S. C. "My Dear Mr. Canterbury: I thank you for your letter of 15th. It gives me great pleasure to answer every question fully and I could wish that other friends would do just as you have done.

"1. Yes, my mind shall always be open to reason and I shall be always on the alert for any legislation that would promise help to our agricultural interest.

"2. Yes, assuredly, yes. If the farmers should desire a State warehouse system they should have it by all means.

"3. I believe the landowner should have the first claim to crops, paper or no paper. Of course, yes. I have owned land know what it means.

"I am now studying our agricultural weakness as well as our strong points, and shall favor any constructive legislation. Again thanking you, I am, Sincerely yours, "J. G. Clinkscales."

TROOPS ENDS STRIKE.

Arrival of United States Soldiers Quell Rioting.

A Denver dispatch says the arrival of the United States troops ordered to the strike district of that State practically brought an end to the hostilities which have been waged unceasingly by both sides for the past several weeks.

At many places the strikers have surrendered their firearms with the understanding that they are not to be taken into custody. One of the largest bodies to thus surrender their arms was a group of six hundred and fifty at Walsenburg.

Revised figures show that thirteen were killed and many others are still missing after the two battles at Forbes.

An interesting phase of the situation is the threatened resignation of many of the officers in the State militia. They are incensed at the statement of Gov. Ammons who declared the situation was beyond State control.

STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

Crew of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Passengers in Danger.

The state department at Washington Friday received a dispatch which seems to indicate that the Pacific Mail steamer, with seventy-five passengers on board, sunk off the southeastern coast of Formosa sometime during that night or early that morning. The liner all night signalled the wireless "S. O. S." in an attempt to summon help, but the signals stopped abruptly to-day. Several ocean liners which were in the seas nearby are racing to her assistance but the nearest is reported as being full six hours away.

Among the passengers on board is the wife of Gen. Harrison, the Democratic governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

Memorial to Dr. Gorrie.

A marble statue to John Gorrie, inventor of artificial ice, has been erected in the national Hall of Fame by the State of Florida. Dr. Gorrie was a native of South Carolina.

Robbers Get \$4,500.

Robbers used nitroglycerine on the vault of the State bank at Apopka, Fla., Wednesday and got away with \$4,5